



A STUDY ON UG LEVEL STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SITUATION IN PURULIA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

We are all living in a digital era. Now everything is happening through online, education is no exception. The purpose of the present study is to measuring the UG level students attitude towards online education by taking 149 students from different degree colleges under the Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University. The survey type descriptive method has been adopted for the present study. Here, the researcher used a well design self-made questionnaire for data collection and analysed the data with the help of t-test. The study revealed that male-female, rural-urban, reserve-un-reserve UG level students are equal in attitude towards online education.

KEY WORD: UG, attitude, online education, covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION:

Education is the most important factor for human as well as social development. It transform us from biological being to human being. It starts from the womb and ends in the tomb. We are mostly accustomed to face to face learning from the very beginning. But now we are not just confined to this conventional approach. We have crossed these boundaries and we have entered the online platform. Now education is take place on online. Online education means a internet based education in which students and teachers are used the technological gadgets which are connected to internet for making their teaching-learning process effective.

Now, we are all in problematic situation due to covid-19 pandemic. Under this circumstances we are all afraid to interact face to face with others. All educational institution are closed. There is no scope for classroom learning. But we have an option i.e online learning. And all the educational institutions have been running with the help of online education for a long time. In this case student's attitude towards online education is the most important factor. We are all know that effective learning always depend on learner's attitude. Therefore it is important to measure students attitude towards online education provided by educational institutions. In the present study researcher tried to explore the attitude of under graduate students towards online education in Purulia district.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

T. Muthuprasad , S. Aiswarya , K.S. Aditya , Girish K. Jha (2021)- The findings of this study indicated that majority of the students evinced a positive attitude towards online classes in the wake of corona.

Abhinandan Kulal & Anupama Nayak(2020)- The study reveals that students are comfortable with online classes and are getting enough support from teachers but they do not believe that online classes will replace traditional classroom teaching.

Afam Uzorka & Yakubu Ajiji Makeri (2020) found that students had generally favorable attitudes toward learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

Rakhi Gaur, Shiv Kumar Mudgal, Simarjeet Kaur, Ravikant Sharma (2020) concluded that the attitude of undergraduate nursing students towards the online classes was not favourable.

Dipak Mahat (2021) found that majority of students had adopted online class first time in their learning career but they were enjoying in online class as well as felt comfortable to use online class system, online-class function and adopt content.

Teuku Azhari & Kurniawati (2020) after study they are found that students have negative attitude towards online learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

Law Mei Yuan (2021) revealed that most of the students have a positive attitude and satisfaction in the online learning delivery.

Girisha Lakshman Naik, Malteshkumar Deshpande, D C Shivananda, C P Ajey, G C Manjunath Patel (2021) after the study they are show that the traditional chalk and talk methodology is often better than online sessions.

Mohammed M. Obeidat (2020) found that there are no significant differences in students' responses to the four categories or aspects due to gender, residential area, and the type school they graduated from.

Ankit Raj Sarkar, Ashish Kumar, Mayank Vijayvargiya, Dr Chandan Thakur(2020) found that consumers especially students have a positive inclination towards online education platforms and believe that they can easily get access to it and can also get other advantages such as access to various certification courses.

Pinaki chakraborty (2020) found that the students considered online education a viable alternative under the current circumstances.

Shem Unger, William R. Meiran (2020) found that the majority of students responded that online learning would not be the same as in-class learning (91.5%), indicating a significant difference in responses.

3. VARIABLES:

Independent variables:

- Gender- male and female
- Residential area- rural and urban
- Category- reserve and un-reserve

Dependent variable:

- Students' Attitude

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To know the attitude of UG level students towards online education in relation to their gender.
- To know the attitude of UG level students towards online education in relation to their local.
- To know the attitude of UG level students towards online education in relation to their category.

5. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

H₀1: There is no significant difference between male and female students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

H₀2: There is no significant difference between rural and urban students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

H₀3: There is no significant difference between reserve and un-reserve students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

6. METHODOLOGY:

Population of the study:

All the UG level students of Purulia district (West Bengal, India) are the target population for the present study.

Sampling of the study:

In this study, the researcher has been used simple random sampling technique to select the sample.

Sample of the study:

It is difficult to study the entire target population. So that, researcher take a representative proportion from the target population, in which all the characteristics of population is exists. This representative proportion of population is called sam-

ple. In this study the researcher has select 149 UG level students studying in undergraduate colleges of Purulia district (W.B).

Tools of the study:

In this present study, the researcher has been used self-made questionnaire for data collection. This questionnaire consists 20 items and three responses are provided for each item, that is Agree, Neutral and Disagree. Here, investigator collected the data with the help of Google Form.

7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION OF DATA:

Descriptive Statistics:

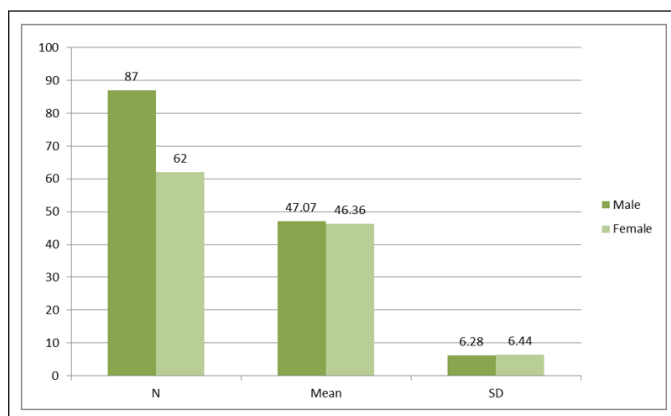
Descriptive Statistics helps us to know the characteristics of the sample or population in totality. Each descriptive statistics reduces lots of data into a simpler summary. Here we present our descriptive data in the form of Mean and Standard Deviation (SD) along with "t" critical ratio for Attitude towards online education.

Testing of Hypotheses:

H₀1: There is no significant difference between male and female students in respect of their attitude toward online education.

Table 1: Mean, standard deviation and t-value of 87 male and 62 female students on attitude towards online education.

| Pair | N | Mean | SD | Mean Difference | df | Calculated t-value | Table t-value | Remark |
|--------|----|-------|------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Male | 87 | 47.07 | 6.28 | 0.71 | 147 | 0.00092 | 1.98 (0.05) | Not significant |
| Female | 62 | 46.36 | 6.44 | | | | 2.62 (0.01) | |

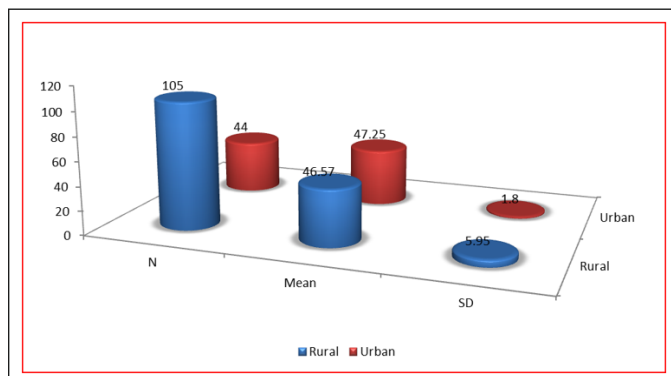


It is found that the mean scores of both male and female are 47.07 and 46.36 respectively. When the t-test is applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated t-value 0.00092 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence hypothesis H₀1 is accepted i.e. there is no significant difference between male and female students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

H₂: There is no significant difference between rural and urban students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

Table 2: Mean, Standard deviation and t-value of 105 rural and 44 urban students on attitude towards online education.

| Pair | N | Mean | SD | Mean Difference | df | Calculated t-value | Table t-value | Remark |
|-------|-----|-------|------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Rural | 105 | 46.57 | 5.95 | 0.68 | 147 | 0.133 | 1.98 (0.05) | Not significant |
| Urban | 44 | 47.25 | 7.22 | | | | 2.62 (0.01) | |

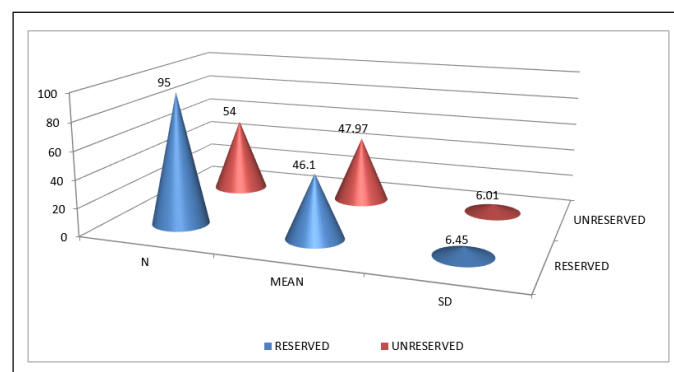


It is found that the mean scores of both rural and urban are 46.57 and 47.25 respectively. When the t-test is applied to compare the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated t-value 0.133 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence hypothesis H₂ is accepted i.e. there is no significant difference between rural and urban students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

H₃: There is no significant difference between reserved and unreserved students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

Table 3: Mean, standard deviation and t-value of 95 reserved and 54 unreserved students on attitude towards online education.

| Pair | N | Mean | SD | Mean Difference | df | Calculated t-value | Table t-value | Remark |
|------------|----|-------|------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Reserved | 95 | 46.10 | 6.45 | 1.87 | 147 | -1.38 | 1.98 (0.05) | Not significant |
| Unreserved | 44 | 47.97 | 6.01 | | | | 2.62 (0.01) | |



It is found that the mean scores of both reserved and unreserved are 46.10 and 47.97 respectively. When the t-test is applied to calculate the significant difference between the mean scores of both the groups, it is found that the calculated t-value -1.38 is not significant at 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance. Hence hypothesis H₃ is accepted i.e. there is no significant difference between reserved and unreserved students in respect of their attitude towards online education.

8. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

This paper was a partially exploratory effort to measure the attitude of UG level students toward online education in relation to gender, local and reservation. The attitude toward online education doesn't significantly differ among Male and Female, Rural and Urban, Reserve and Un-reserve students. According to mean score male students shows high attitude than female students, Urban students shows high attitude than Rural students and also Un-reserve students shows high attitude than Reserve students towards online education.

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